

The Weekly Clarion.

By E. Barksdale, J. L. Power, Harris Barksdale

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THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1874.

The N. O. Bulletin thinks that the recent overflow alone has driven more than 6000 negroes from the alluvial soil of this State to the table lands of Mississippi and Texas.

The most eloquent and popular of all the Northern preachers, Dr. H. W. Beecher, stands shivering on the precipice of an immeasurable depth of infamy. Our columns are too limited to publish the details of the scandal. The Northern journals are full of it.

The Pilot has had another bitter cup presented to its lips. It is explained in the following announcement with the nonvocalable annexed:

Hon. Geo. C. McKee, of Mississippi, has been selected to represent this State as a member of the National Republican Executive Committee. Why?

It does look as if the stones which the builders (of the Pilot) rejected are to become the head of the corner.

Col. Lamar's Speech

Without further introduction than we have given in previous numbers, we have printed on our first page, Col. Lamar's speech on "Miracle in the South." The leading opposition journals have pronounced it a masterly and statesmanlike exposition of the subject. If he is not called by his countrymen to a wider and more exalted field of usefulness, his constituents responding to the wishes of their brethren in other portions of the State, will continue him in the position on which he has shed lustre.

The Weather-Crops.

Just at this writing, we are in the midst of a dry spell of weather, but during the past month, we have had frequent showers in different parts of the State, which have improved the crop prospects. All our inquiries confirm the opinion that the average in corn has been largely increased; and that our producers will be able, with one or two more good rains, to supply themselves with that essential article the next year. The average in cotton is at least 10 per cent. below that of last year, but the tillage has been better and we would fain hope that greater care will be taken in handling and preparing the staple for market than heretofore.

Gov. Davis re-appoints Chancellor Christian

On June 30th the term of Chancellor Christian of the 4th District, expired. Thereupon Lt. Gov. Davis, Governor ex officio, reappointed him. Gov. Ames before his departure for the North had appointed Mr. Dennis; but Gov. Davis has ignored the appointment, and holds it to be void, for the plain reason that there was no vacancy at the time it was made. The Lt. Governor's position is regarded by the bar as impregnable, and his action will be applauded by all parties, not only because it is strictly in conformity to the Constitution, but it continues in the public service an upright and able judge whose reappointment was universally desired throughout the District.

The President having approved of the bill for the distribution of the General award, nominated to the Senate the following gentlemen to be judges of the court of commissioners of the Alabama claims: Hoseah G. Wells, of Michigan; Martin R. Mason, of North Carolina; Kenneth R. Taylor, of Mississippi; George W. Woodward, of Pennsylvania; and Caleb Baldwin, of Ohio; also, John Davis, of Massachusetts, to be clerk of the court of commission.

In the name of Hon. Kenneth R. Taylor, the readers of THE CLARION, will recognize a citizen of the highest capacity and integrity—an appointment, in other words, eminently fit to be made. In politics, he is literally a conservative; and his appointment speaks well for the discriminating judgment of the President; and it indicates, further, that the influence of Senator Alcorn with the Administration, is not altogether lost and in this case, has been commendably exercised.

Proceedings to Join the Delivery of Trust Funds.

We learn that Gov. Ames before leaving for the North, took steps to enjoin the delivery to the Vicksburg and Ship Island Railroad Company of the proceeds of the Chickasaw School fund under the provisions of the act approved April 18th, 1873. It will be remembered that the act required that the loans heretofore granted to the several railroad companies by this State by the law of 1856, should be transferred to the Ship Island Company. The motion to enjoin the delivery of the funds, will, of course, be resisted by the Company, and the case must ultimately be disposed of in the Supreme Court. This issue is entirely between opposing factions in the dominant party. The transfer of the loan to the Company, as the scheme to annul it is also a Republican measure. For nothing has the former regime in this State been so severely criticised by the existing order as the loan of the Trust Funds for railroad purposes. We have always held that the act was wise and has resulted in immeasurable advantage to the State in promoting the completion of great railway enterprises indispensable to the development of its resources; but the present rulers have pretended to see in the policy an act of bad faith on the part of the State. Our surprise may therefore be imagined at the passage of the act of 1873, after the occasion for such disposition of the Funds, had, in a large measure, ceased to exist. Gov. Ames, however, is not inclined "to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," and hence the legal proceeding to which we have referred.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

Iowa for the past fifteen years has been Republican by from thirty to sixty thousand majority, except at the election of last year when the Democratic managers took their party out of the arena and left the field to the Independents who boldly threw down the gauntlet and offered battle to all comers. The consequence was that in a hand to hand fight, they reduced the Radical majority in the popular vote to less than ten thousand and in the Legislature secured an equal number of members with their adversaries. Thus emboldened, this new party, composed of the best materials of both the old organizations, have again entered the list and has stripped for the combat in the coming fall elections.

The importance of the movement of which these Iowa Independents are a part, its purposes, and promising prospects, warrant us in reproducing for the information of our readers its declaration of principles. It will be found elsewhere in this paper.

None will gainsay the soundness of the maxims which the Independents have announced as the basis of their organization. They are great truths in which the foundation of all free government rests. Especially do the Independents commend themselves to the respect and sympathy of the people of the misruled States for their strong protest against the wrongs which have been inflicted upon these communities. They have not used language of doubtful meaning to characterize these wrongs; nor left it to be conjectured where they will stand in the battle of local self-government against centralism.

On the question of Railroads, they avoid the excesses to which other organizations have run, in the desire of demagogues to keep pace with the raging mania of the hour. While they demand "such constitutional necessary legislation," both State and national, as will effectually secure the industrial and productive interests against all forms of corporate monopoly and extortion; they have taken care to avoid the other extreme of unreasonable warfare on public enterprises essential to the prosperity of the country and to "discontinue any action on this subject calculated to retard the progress of Railroad enterprise or to deprive justice to those individuals auxiliary to commerce and civilization."

On the Currency question, it will be seen that the Iowa Independents have taken a much more moderate view in the matter of expansion than their brethren of Indiana. Nevertheless, they demand that Congress shall provide by appropriate legislation that "the volume of our government currency shall at all times be adequate to the general business and commerce of the country and be equitably distributed among the several States." This is really the only safe rule of action. Let the necessities of the country and not the cravings of grasping monopolists be the gauge by which to determine what shall be the extent of the circulating medium.

Passing over some unimportant details, such as the Temperance issue unfortunately lugged into the platform and unworthy of consideration really, and looking at this platform of the Independents as a whole, we confess to a decided partiality for it; and must admit that it has awakened within us a lively interest in the contest upon which its champions have entered. It will be remembered that the Democratic party, *ex nomine*, does not exist any more in Iowa; and the contest will be between the Radicals and Independents.

Hon. Kenneth R. Taylor.

We have mentioned elsewhere with commendation the appointment of this distinguished citizen as one of the Judges for the settlement of the claims under the Geneva treaty. A writer in the Memphis Appeal, furnishes the following sketch of this gentleman. His fitness for the position will be generally recognized, as the gratification will be widespread that the appointment was made: In former days of the Republic Mr. Taylor played a prominent and distinguished part. Having been elected, under the tuition of North Carolina, most eminent jurist, the late Chief Justice Rufin, Mr. Taylor came to the bar at a very eventful period, when nullification was at its height. His talents soon attracted the attention of the President, and he entered on public life as a member of the legislature from his county. Possessed of a handsome independence, and having married the daughter of Colonel Polk and sister of General Leonidas Polk, and now enjoying an affluent fortune, Mr. Taylor exchanged the profession of law for a seat in Congress, being repeatedly elected to the House of Representatives from his district. In the stormy period of Van Buren's administration, when Wise and Sumner and Fremont and Graves and Stanley were acknowledged leaders, Mr. Taylor was no less distinguished as an able champion of the Whig party. Subsequently he came within one vote of being elected to the Senate of the United States, and in 1856 his name was prominently associated with the candidacy for the Presidency; and when secession occurred, notwithstanding that he had been a Union man, he gave up his sympathies at once to the South and shared by the entire loss of his fortune the disasters of the war. Mr. Taylor is a sound lawyer and a ripe scholar, and will fill the post, to which he has been assigned, with distinguished ability. And his appointment is an act of consideration on the part of the President, which gives assurance that the era of restoration is indeed approaching.

Throwing Down the Gauge on the Financial Issue.

Some writer has proposed a Presidential ticket with the names of Eaton and Lamar, the Pittsburg Commercial proceeds to discuss it in the following complimentary style to our own distinguished Representative: "Eaton is that brawling, traitorous copperhead whom the Democracy of Connecticut have elected to the United States Senate, and disgraced themselves by so doing. Lamar is an ex-Mississippi rebel, who accepts the situation in good faith. We don't believe he would permit his good name to be sullied with such an association. He is brave, frank, and ingenious, while Eaton, on the other hand, was at once a recreant and a coward."

We learn from the Oxford Falcon that Col. V. W. Thompson, in connection with Mr. M. D. Vance, intend starting a new Republican paper in Oxford.

The Pilot's Will.

The Pilot is out of humor. The Pilot is mad. This Pilot is in a fever heat of indignation. It don't understand all these rumors about the Federal appointments which have recently been made for Mississippi. Particularly it is indignant that Capt. Lake has received the appointment of U. S. Marshal—Capt. Lake of the "riverside" newspaper—Capt. Lake who had the temerity to advocate the election of Messrs. Alcorn, Musgrove and other Republicans of that ilk in the last election and to perform the service of manager-general of their campaign. The Pilot says that he was "Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee," a fact of which we never heard before, being under the impression that Gen. Lowry last served in that capacity, and that Captain Lake, a Republican of a very pronounced type, could not have been qualified for such a place even if he had been willing to serve.

The Pilot gives notice that it is going to "ascertain if these reports are true." We imagine the Pilot has "ascertained" to his heart's content. Well what dreadful thing is it going to do about it? Capt. Lake is an original Republican—a supporter of Gen. Grant's administration (if that is a prerequisite) and his qualification, apart from his political views, is admitted on all hands. We see no redress for our aggrieved neighbor. His only recourse is to "grin and endure it."

From the Pilot.
Rumors have been thick upon the street during the past few days, that the U. S. Marshal and U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, and the District of Internal Revenue for this District, have been summarily removed, and other persons appointed in their places. The same authority also says that the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, in the last State canvass, has been rewarded for his treason to the Republican party by an appointment as U. S. Marshal; and another member of the same committee, has been rewarded by the District Attorneyship. We have taken steps to ascertain if the reports are true, and who of our Congressional delegation favored their appointments, and when the proper time arrives, shall give the matter due attention. If treason to party is to be rewarded in this manner and the Republican party of Mississippi is to be dealt with in this manner, we shall endeavor to do it in frankness, fairness and courtesy, and shall not be deterred by the subject matter of difference.

The Starkville Whig is a new candidate for public favor. Its tone, like that of the Brookhaven Citizen and the Summit Times, is moderate and conservative, and it followed up will divest the political discussions of the day of the intense bitterness which has too frequently characterized them. The following is an extract from the editor's salutatory:

There is no necessity for extremism; it has always led to failure; we desire success and we intend, if the public will aid us, to have it. The time has come—has come—when the citizen should carry with him the spirit of the Mississippi river. In his late eulogy of one of his former political antagonists, and which has called forth a responsive echo of good will from the entire people of the north—when announced, it should be put aside; when we would know each other better—let us do right. The interests of the people languish in our midst; misfortunes have followed each other in quick succession, but the time of prosperity is dawning upon us.

To Land Owners.

Mr. M. B. Hillyard, of McComb City, Secretary of the Mississippi Valley Company, is engaged in a good work. He is using his endeavors to direct the attention of capitalists and thickly populated Northern and foreign communities to the value of our lands and the inducements which Mississippi offers to immigration. He is also engaged in the laudable attempt to awaken an interest in the subject of immigration among our own people—particularly among the land-owners, with whom the success of the movement largely depends. He has favored us with the following circular which for the public value which attaches to the movement, we have reproduced. We trust it will receive the favorable attention it deserves:

McComb City, Miss., June 19th, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I am receiving many inquiries from various sources North, for lands to be occupied by parties, both as individuals and in colonies. Through the efforts I am making, with the appliances I can avail myself of this interest must be largely increased; and I feel quite sure that the best way to proceed, is to have a description of them, with the price for which they can be bought, etc. Let every man resolve to give as liberal terms as possible as to payment, and sell very cheaply. Be assured that the best policy is to satisfy the immigrant. Prefer to have an assured and permanent enhancement in value of the balance of your property by the permanence of the residence of purchaser, rather than to secure a delusive and transient advantage by an excessive price for what is sold.

While I will not accept these lands as agent, I will endeavor to see that a party desiring to purchase may not depart without an opportunity, at least, to see.

By inserting this, you will confer, I trust, a favor on the community, and will assist me in the end I have in view—settling this country with a thrifty, industrious population.

Very respectfully yours,

M. B. HILLYARD.

See My Mississippi Company.

In answer to the many inquiries we have received relative to Col. Raymond Reid's position in regard to the Senatorship, we have only this to say: From conversations held with that gentleman, we are led to infer that he considers himself in the hands of his friends, and feels that he cannot well ignore the flattering mention he has received.

As we have no authority for saying this, and only say it to stop tiresome questions, perhaps the gentleman referred to will speak for himself.—Carthaginian.

Without intending to intermeddle, we will add that if Mr. Reid should be elected to the Senate, the people will secure the services of a worthy and capable Senator.

Newspaper Changes.

Our list of Republican exchanges in this State has received quite an accession during the past week.

Col. J. B. Deason introduces himself to the public as the editor of the Brookhaven Citizen, and announces a role for his guidance, which, if strictly applied, will render his paper worthy of the confidence he seeks—as follows:

Placed as we are in a position to reach the ear of a large number of our people, we know that it behooves us, as one interested in the welfare, prosperity and honor of our State and country, to see to it, that nothing that would mislead or corrupt the public mind shall reach the light of day through these columns. We shall endeavor to present to the public an interesting newspaper—one that we hope they will regard as a welcome and indispensable visitor; and in doing this, we shall make it our aim to be agreeable, kind and courteous to all. To public officials, municipal, county and State, we shall give credit for duty well performed, and shall know no political or other friendship in lashing those who prove unworthy, inefficient or corrupt.

Wm. H. Garland, Jr., Esq., has come partowner and principal editor of the Summit Times. He is to the manner born, well acquainted with the people in whose midst his paper is published and familiar with their interests, to which we cannot believe any mere political association will ever induce him to be unfaithful. He is a young gentleman of talent and capacity, and has considerable newspaper experience. The following are the salient points of his introductory:

We will demand investigation and on proof will condemn, without regard to party names or party affiliations, the guilty. The Republican party cannot be guilty of heavy taxation, dishonest or extravagant wasting of public money.

So long then as Gov. Ames shall pursue a line of action that we deem in accordance with the best interest of the State we shall give his administration a frank and generous support—not that support which a slave gives his master—but that support which measures fraught with the best interest of the State should claim from every one identified with our future.

With the press it will be our pride and pleasure to cultivate and maintain relations of amity and friendship. When we shall differ from others we shall endeavor to do it in frankness, fairness and courtesy, and shall not be deterred by the subject matter of difference.

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Without intending to intermeddle, we will add that if Mr. Reid should be elected to the Senate, the people will secure the services of a worthy and capable Senator.

The Proposed Hand-shaking.

A proposition was made at the late annual gathering of the Army of the Potomac, that at the next meeting the survivors of Longstreet's corps, of the Army of Northern Virginia, should be invited to join them in a friendly celebration. Gen. Wilcox, the author of the proposition, advocated it in a strong speech from which we will make an extract as follows:

But it may be asked, he said, why these yearly military meetings? Do they not tend to keep alive the wounds of the war? Do they not renew the hostile spirit and recollections of our own men, as well as the humiliating scenes of defeat on the part of our Southern brethren? Well, then, let us frankly invite our late opponents to meet with us, and together recollect our mutual administration of one another's valor, call up the frequent instances where the rigors of war were mitigated on the picket line and in the field hospitals, recall the jokes given as they appeared at the time, talk over the long and muddy marches and disclose many details that went on behind the scenes, the secrets of mysterious march and counter-march on the great stage where our respective parts were performed in the bloody and eventful drama of the war. We will rekindle the old fires of a common nationality, and we might come together like lovers who have been estranged and made it all up again.

As one step to this consummation, I am in favor of extending to that Confederate corps to which the Ninth was most frequently and obstinately opposed a hearty invitation to meet with us at our next yearly meeting. Let us say to the men of Longstreet's corps, "Come up with us and let us talk over the old times together. In this way we shall bury the hatchet so deep that the Archangel at the last day shall go about with his trumpet in one hand and a lantern in the other hand in vain to find it."

It is stated that the proposition thus generously urged was warmly seconded by all present except Gen. Sheridan; and that it was especially favored by Gen. Grant and Sherman.

The circumstance reminds us that the men who led the Union armies and did the fighting have not been the leaders of the opposition to a policy of magnanimity to the South since the war closed. It is well remembered that when President Johnson demanded the arrest and imprisonment of Gen. Lee and the infliction upon him of humiliations similar to those which Mr. Davis was the victim—Gen. Grant remonstrated, and thwarted the intention. And after the surrender of the Virginia Army, when fighting was no longer possible on the Southern side, Gen. Sherman, signed a treaty of peace embodying the most liberal and generous terms to the defeated party.

The solution of these facts which have become historical, is found in a principle of the human race. A true Knight seems to strike a fallen antagonist. It is only the coward who does it.

The Patented Murder.

The Raymond Gazette publishes the details of the preliminary examination before Justice Gray, of the parties accused of the horrible murder of Mrs. Owens, near that place. After able argument on each side, the court delivered the following written opinion:

The finding of the court is, that the several defendants, one and all, are guilty as accessories to the murder of Mary Addie Owens, as charged in the warrant, but differing in degree:

We find Henrietta Higgins, George Washington and Elam Robinson guilty as accessories before the fact.

We find Robert Samuel and Levi Washington as accessories after the fact. There is no estimating the value of this piece of ground, which before the establishment of railway communication, was literally a barren waste.

Two miles below the now famous manufacturing seat of Wesson, is the lumber mill of a man whose name ought to be, if it is not, historical. I refer to J. M. WESSON.

He is the pioneer of manufacturing in Mississippi. Before the war, he was the founder of the celebrated Bankston Mills in Choctaw county—a mammoth establishment which he projected and carried forward to a condition of success which left the question, whether the manufacturing of our chief staple in Mississippi would pay, no longer an open one. He, it was, who solved the problem and held up his light for an example to others. The history of the rise and progress of his great enterprise before it was blasted by the war, would be curious and especially instructive. After the war, he instinctively turned to his old pursuit; but without capital and compelled to pay enormous rates for the money necessary to be employed in building up a new establishment—and with the depressing effect of financial panics and prostrate industries all around him—how could he have supported the burden which he had taken upon himself? The result is that the establishment which he projected soon after the war, and located at the thriving seat of industry which bears his name, two miles below the town of Beauregard on the N. O. & G. N. R. R.—has passed into the hands of capitalists who are succeeding even beyond their own most sanguine expectations. J. M. Wesson, the author of the enterprise, modestly toils at his unpretentious lumber mill hard by; and though he does a large business in his line, the public look upon him in his present pursuit and recall the story of the square pin in the round hole. He is out of place. He ought to be at the head of a large manufacturing establishment where his capabilities would have full play, and where they could be employed for his own and the public's good.

The Currency Law.

The St. Louis Republican suggests that the most appropriate title to the so-called currency act which passed Congress and was approved on the eve of adjournment would be "An act to keep the currency just as it is."

The Republican comments on this singular measure as follows: "The bill is remarkable for what it does not contain. It contains no provision for specie redemption, however remote, and in this respect it falls short of the great object of the President to secure a resumption of specie payment during his administration. Neither does it contain any provision for the free banking which Senators Logan and Morton so vehemently demanded. Nor does it contain any provision for retiring a portion of the greenbacks outstanding and replacing them with national bank notes. It neither infuses nor contracts the volume of currency, it leaves it as it is. It is a mere placebo given to the country to quiet its anxiety on the subject of the finances. The bill is called a compromise measure; this means that as Congress and the President cannot agree on a remedy for the existing suspense, they will pass a law to do nothing—which, by the way, would have been as effectively done without the law."

All the growing crops in the West are reported by the Chicago Inter-Ocean to be looking well and giving signs of a large yield.

Special Correspondence of The Clarion.

PONCHATOULA, LA., June 28, 1874.

Coming down the Road a few nights ago, your correspondent noticed the unusual detention of the train at Terry, Hazlehurst and Beauregard, and on enquiring the cause, was informed that large quantities of peaches were being shipped from these points for the New Orleans market. At Terry a full car of this delicious fruit was attached to the train. In order to expedite delivery.

THE FRUIT CROP

It is sent forward by the passenger train. It is thus received fresh and fragrant by the consumer before decay sets in, and is very much relished. At this season you will find peaches—the product of our soil—at all the markets, and the huckster stands of the city. They command ready sale, and all parties are remunerated for their trouble. The fruit crop has become an important branch of industry in the neighborhoods which I have named, and at this season of the year, when money is scarce, it is a great relief to the farmer's exchequer.

The extension of the Mississippi Central to Cairo and the establishment of direct and through connection with Chicago and the Lakes, will greatly increase the facility for the quick transportation and sale of this fruit in the production of which our own State, by the way, holds supremacy. Those distant markets where the demand is unlimited, have been brought to our very door by the enterprise and intrepidity of McComb, West, and their coadjutors.

On the line of the Road between Terry and this point, one is struck with the marvelous signs of material development which meet the eye on every hand. Two miles below Amite City, the

GULLET GIN MANUFACTORY

is located. It was first established in New England, and the Gullet Gin was not long in taking precedence of its rivals. But the enterprising head of the establishment soon discovered his mistake in manufacturing his Gin so remote from where the staple, which it is designed to prepare for market, is produced; and consequently he selected this place several years ago for the headquarters of his business. Here it is accessible to the heart of the cotton region, and possesses facilities far superior to his former location, for carrying on an establishment of the kind. The works are extensive and the established supremacy of the Gullet Gin will insure it a popularity and sale enjoyed by no other patent.

No branch of industry has grown more rapidly under the influence of Railroad communication than the

LUMBER BUSINESS.

Our immense pine forests which a few years ago were without profit, have been utilized, and have become sources of untold revenue to the enterprising parties, who have been so fortunate as to become their proprietors, as in many instances, they have, for a mere song. The mills between Crystal Springs and the State line, are innumerable. Immense piles of lumber are ready for shipment at frequent points along the route; and the best of it is, the Western markets, which are the main reliance of the lumbermen, offer a demand without bounds. There is no estimating the value of this pine region, which before the establishment of railway communication, was literally a barren waste.

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The closing scene of Commencement day, after the graduating exercises, was a most magnificent feast, prepared as only the President and Principal of Central Female Institute can "get up" such affairs, given to the graduates. The Trustees, the faculties of the Central Female Institute, the President and Principal of Central Female College, and the distinguished visitors on the occasion, and indeed had you been with us, you too would have thought "it is good to be here."

THE FUTURE

Of this Institution, like the conservative of the country, for its progress and growth is destined to be upward and onward for great good in the land. Very truly yours,

PATRON.

Expressions about the Next Presidency.

From the Hinds Co. Gazette.

Gen. W. T. Sherman is favorably spoken of by some of the conservative newspapers of the country in connection with the ensuing presidential election. Sherman's march through Mississippi in 1864, and that "march to the sea," are not forgotten, and it is claimed that he afforded better terms to the Confederates when the day for surrender arrived, than any other federal officer, and that, unlike the great mass of the northern politicians, he considered the war over when the Confederates laid down their arms and surrendered. We think the great shaking up on political elements of the country will occur before the next presidential election—a shaking up that will pretty well destroy the political lines which have been drawn for years past—and while we are not prepared to say that we shall be for or against Gen. Sherman, or for or against any other man, we are sure that we shall be for the man and the men who promise best for the country—for the peace and quiet of the country for its prosperity and happiness, for the destruction of the robber rings, and for competency and integrity in public officials, National and State. The next presidential election in our judgment will present a united West and South, against a divided North and East. The West and South will prove the stronger power of the two, and will elect its candidate. We expect to support the man for President, who is named by the West and South, whoever he may be, and without stopping to inquire into his past political or military career, we shall only demand that he be competent, honest, and faithful to the laws, the constitution and the whole country.

Massachusetts Legislation.

Boston, June 29.—The Legislature to-day refused to pass the license bill over the Governor's veto by a vote of 110 to 92. A bill was introduced that sex shall not be a disqualification for service on school commissions.

have an estimate of the number of houses in the city, which have been advertised for sale by the Tax Collector, and if I were to mention it, your readers would charge me with exaggeration. Her miserable state recalls the description of the doomed city in Holy Writ. "How does the city sit solitary—how has she become a widow? She that was great among the nations and a princess among the provinces, how has she become tributary?"

ON THE WING.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

CLINTON MISS., June 30, 1874.
DEAR MR. EDITOR: We missed the ever welcome representative of THE CLARION at our Examination and Commencement Exercises this year, and we the more regretfully acknowledge the kindly words of encouragement from the press of the State could not in any better grace from the pen of any man in Mississippi than from that of Col. J. L. POWER, the encouraging friend and laudable enterprise in our State. Our town is a town of schools, little need be said, as it is so well known throughout Mississippi and Louisiana, as the seat of Mississippi College and Central Female Institute, and as one of the most eligible and healthy locations in the South.

CENTRAL FEMALE INSTITUTE.

As we see by the catalogue furnished us by its President, matriculated students, of whom about sixty were boarders in the Institute; which shows, for the times, a most healthy and gratifying character and condition of this Institution.

THE EXAMINATION

continuing through four days of severe exertion to the students, was never more extensive and more successful than in the classical and ornamental branches, evidence was given of the thorough training and perfect system of education in this school; but of these facts educators and teachers visiting on this occasion, including our worthy Superintendent of Education, bear the most satisfactory evidence.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

was the occasion of grand triumph to the President and Faculty of this School, when in the presence of the largest concourse of visitors (numbering nearly a thousand) that we have seen on any school occasion, representing the two States interested in and sympathizing with the cause of education, the junior and graduating classes of this School acquitted themselves to the hearty gratification and pride of teachers, parents and friends.

THE GRADUATES</